

# DOUBLE SHEET.

## AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

### ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA'S MAILS.

### ANTICIPATED WAR IN GERMANY.

### ANTI-POPERY IN ENGLAND.

### Terrible Effects of the Late Gale.

### ASPECT OF THE MARKETS.

The British mail steamer, *America*, Captain Shannon, arrived at Boston, at eight o'clock yesterday, in twelve days and twenty hours from Liverpool.

The European mails, with advices of considerable importance, to the 30th ult., left Boston a half-past two o'clock yesterday afternoon, and arrived in this city between eleven and twelve o'clock last night.

The news is warlike. The London *Shipping Gazette*, of Friday afternoon, November 29, has the following announcement:—

The intelligence from the continent is again of a warlike character. The cabinets of Berlin and Vienna are now stated to have arrived at a point at which the dispute must merge into open hostilities, the latter negotiations being the two most important. The French government has not yet received a despatch from Berlin, announcing that the Austrian government has decided the evacuation of Rome. On the same day, a note, drawn up in energetic terms, was communicated by the Russian ambassador at Berlin, to the Prussian government.

### The German Difficulties.

From Frankfurt, of the 20th inst., we learn that another corps of Prussian troops was announced at Cassel on the 19th. The corps of Gen. Groeben had received reinforcements; it had advanced to Burgheim, on the Fulda road. The Prussian army of 100,000 men is still in and around Fulda. Having consumed the substance of the districts they occupy, hunger will soon compel them either to advance or retreat. The remainder of the corps in Vorarlberg are now marching upon Garmisch, near Innsbruck, and are appointed to the command of a division. The Archduke Leopold has passed Augsburg on his way to Donauw. The Prince Charles of Bavaria has been appointed to the chief command of the Bavarian army.

Letters of the 23d state that no movements had taken place amongst Prussian and federal troops in the district of Cassel.

Further advices from Frankfurt and Cassel, of the 24th inst., state that an impression prevailed amongst the Frankfurt diplomats that Prussia was about to decide on a national war. A summons has been sent to the Prussian army, and the Prussian army is now marching upon Garmisch, near Innsbruck, and are appointed to the command of a division. The Archduke Leopold has passed Augsburg on his way to Donauw. The Prince Charles of Bavaria has been appointed to the chief command of the Bavarian army.

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Our correspondent's letters are of the 26th inst. The Federal army in Hesse is suffering from the want of provisions. Their commander, Prince Frederick, has informed the Prussian command that the Federal troops will be compelled to advance. The reply of General Groeben has been that the troops under his command would not fall back, under any circumstances, in consequence of the Prussian army being in a more favorable position than the Federal troops.

The late negotiations have had no effect, but the rumor of the Austrian envoy demanding his passport is incorrect. The Upper House of Assembly has declined to pass the bill for the Prussian army. The Prussian army is now marching upon Garmisch, near Innsbruck, and are appointed to the command of a division. The Archduke Leopold has passed Augsburg on his way to Donauw. The Prince Charles of Bavaria has been appointed to the chief command of the Bavarian army.

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ment the *Deutsche Reform* protests that the Russian despatches are different from what some journals have represented them. Severe measures are being taken against the opposition papers. *Constitutionelle Zeitung* has been confiscated, and its editor banished from Berlin. The Upper House has resolved to present an address in reply to the King's speech. The Austrian and Russian despatches have been officially communicated to the Address Commission of the Lower House. They made a powerful impression on the members. The Berlin funds are still depressed by the conflicting rumors.

Our Berlin letters are of the 25th inst. Sister rumors were stated to have arrived at a point at which the dispute must merge into open hostility. It was said that the Austrian ambassador had demanded his passport. The latter statement is contradicted by our correspondence and the Berlin press. The *Constitutionelle Zeitung* has been again confiscated. Measures were being taken on the Prussian railroads, for a more extensive conveyance of troops and stores. The depression of the funds continued.

Letters from Vienna of the 17th inst., inform us that the state of affairs was unchanged. The greatest anxiety was respecting the Russian intention of the Austrian cabinet. The movements of troops continued. Letters of the 21st state that a rumor had gone abroad that the Russian army was about to advance. No official information has, however, been received on the subject.

Two Vienna papers stated that the Sultan had died of poison. Our correspondent was, however, in possession of later news from Constantinople. No mention was made of the Sultan's death in the letters which our correspondent had received.

In advices of the 22d, we were informed that Prince Schwarzenberg had proceeded to Dresden. A decree of the 11th inst., which has just been published, commands all the Generals and Colonels to return to their posts in the Prussian army. The King of Prussia is anxiously expected at Vienna. It was communicated from Berlin by electric telegraph, and produced no effect whatever.

The exchange on the Vienna exchange on the 22d. Gold rose to 39, and silver to 32 per cent premium. The panic was caused by the non-arrival of certain messages from Berlin, and also by a paragraph in the *Lloyd* newspaper of the 22d, stating that the Prussian army numbered from 200,000 to 300,000 men.

The *Catholic Journal of Moravia* gives some account of a sect which has lately sprung up in Vienna. It is called the "Young Catholics." Its object appears to be, to bring about a union of the Catholic and Protestant churches. It is a sect of the "Young Catholics." Its object appears to be, to bring about a union of the Catholic and Protestant churches. It is a sect of the "Young Catholics." Its object appears to be, to bring about a union of the Catholic and Protestant churches.

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where they were to be forwarded to Constantinople. This measure was taken in consequence of the breaking out of the revolt at Aleppo. Immediately after, the seraskier proceeded with his troops to the city of Aleppo. The revolt was observed, and it was not until eight days after that the Aleppo of Damascus learned that there had been a rising at Aleppo, and that it had been suppressed. The two insurrections took place in consequence of a combined plan, and the Aleppo insurgents only yielded when they were informed of the defeat of the insurgents at Maloula. The situation would have been a serious one for the Government, had the energy of the seraskier of the army of Arabia, the revolt had not been promptly crushed.

**The Papal and Protestant Difficulties in England.**—The recent British Standard (Nov. 30). We had hoped to be able to announce that the fierce excitement which has prevailed on this subject, was rapidly passing away, and that the fury which had "frighted the lake from its shores," was about to be assuaged. The manifesto of Cardinal Wiseman was so temperate, and withal so plausible, and appealed so eloquently to the reason and feelings of the English people, that we anticipated from it the most beneficial effects in calming the whirlwind and averting the storm. The good Archbishop of Canterbury, too, applied the influence of his lofty station and his saintly name to soothe the prejudices and excite the charity of the wide-spread flock; and thus to cast oil on the troubled waters. Nor could the office of a Christian Bishop be more gracefully exercised. But other influences have been at work. Lord Beaconsfield, distinguished Roman Catholic as he was, denounced the proceedings of the Pope, and thus suggested the very natural inference, that what the Pope himself condemns, Protestants can hardly be expected to approve.

The contention was one of argument; and, in a controversy conducted with amiable weapons, it might easily have been predicated that the truth would prevail. But a new apple of discord has been thrown into the scale, and the controversy substituted in the place of reason, and syllogisms have for a moment yielded to bludgeons. The result has been a reaction both "fast and furious," and even the most moderate Englishmen have been merged for a time in their rage to violence, and the outraged majesty of the law. The riot at Birkenhead "has done it all." The Roman Catholics were accused of aggressive insolence, and their representatives were called upon to defend the "soft impeachment" by the impressive eloquence of sticks and stones, resembling in this, and in this alone, the wild enthusiasts of the Protestant cause.

On points of faith, more eloquent than words. The ruffianism of the ignorant savages who rejoice in the name of "navies," is by no means surprising, because it is characteristic; but the ruffianism of the clergy, by the priests and the gentry, is indeed a crime without a name, an insult which every English Protestant is bound in honor to resent. Let us hope, however, that the great body of the Roman Catholics throughout the country will regard the riot at Birkenhead dock excavators, and their lay and clerical abettors, and seek by gentler methods to conciliate the regard of their Protestant fellow-countrymen.

Since the above was in type, we have received a communication from the Rev. Mr. Brown, which places the scene at Birkenhead in a very different light from that presented by preceding accounts. We refer to the riot at Birkenhead dock excavators, and their lay and clerical abettors, and seek by gentler methods to conciliate the regard of their Protestant fellow-countrymen.

We submit an outline of the week's proceedings. Yesterday week a meeting of the clergy of the diocese of Oxford was called together by the Bishop of Oxford, for the purpose of, as stated in the circular, protesting against the proceedings of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in England and Ireland. The Bishop of Oxford occupied the chair, and, after some discussion, a protest against the proceedings of the Bishop of Rome, was adopted.

**MEETING OF DISSENTERS IN LIVERPOOL.**—On Tuesday a meeting of dissenters, constituted principally by the Unitarian, Wesleyan, and Baptist churches, was held in the Institution-house, relative to the question on the present papal aggression. The proceedings were strictly private, and the doors were closed against the press. Rev. Dr. Haffes presided; that the attendance was numerous; and that considerable difference of opinion existed relative to the nature and wording of a declaration of protest. The meeting was adjourned to the 11th inst., for the purpose of framing a declaration which may be generally objectionable, and which will be subjected to a subsequent meeting prior to being issued for signature.

**THE FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.**—The quarterly meeting of the Commission of the General Assembly was held on Wednesday, in Edinburgh, the Rev. Dr. Paterson, of Glasgow, Moderator. Mr. Tweedie laid on the table a report from the Committee of the Free Church of Scotland, in a masterly speech, which was followed by addresses from Dr. Cunningham, Dr. Begg, Mr. Nixon, Dr. Buchanan, Mr. Sorley, and Dr. Bell, proposing a series of nine resolutions in which the Free Church of Scotland, as a body, declared its opposition to the papal aggression, and its adherence to the principles of the Reformation.

**THE KING OF SARINIA AND THE POPE.**—The King of Sarinina opened his Parliament at Turin, on the 23d inst., and was enthusiastically received. His speech was highly satisfactory, especially the portion which declared his intention to maintain the law necessary for the new political and legal organization of the country, in spite of the Pope.

**TURKEY-KOSOOTH.**—Advices from Constantinople state that Kosoouth was still in duration on the 7th ult. No attempt has been made to suppress the rebellion. The Turkish army has been discovered. Many arrests have taken place.

**Trouble in Syria—Battle Between Turks and Russians.**—A letter from Beyrout, of the 4th, says:—"For some years past, the Turkish government has been desirous of subjecting the Syrian population to the recruitment system; but so great was the dissatisfaction, that the idea could not be carried out. At last, in September, it determined to execute the design, and it began operations. The people murmured, and bands of armed men were formed. The Turkish army, under the command of the Emir of Baalbek, advanced towards Damascus, but were dispersed by the Turkish troops. It was believed that, after this, the Turkish army would be reformed. The rebels were repressed at the beginning of October in the environs of Damascus, at the head of between 3,000 and 4,000 men. A corps of the regular army, consisting of two battalions of infantry, two squadrons of cavalry, and four hundred irregulars, under Mustafa Pacha, marched to meet them, and succeeded on the 16th of October in surrounding them in the defiles near Maloula, six hours' distance from Damascus. The rebels were obliged to give battle, and were completely defeated, with a loss of 1,000 men; the two Emir's were captured. The loss of the troops was only thirty men. The village Maloula is inhabited principally by Christians; and the Turkish soldiers, exasperated with the resistance they made, pillaged some houses, carried off women, killed a Catholic monk, wounded another, and seriously wounded a schismatic Greek bishop, who died. The rebels completely sacked two convents, pretending that they contained powder, and that insurgents had taken refuge in them. M. de Val-deux, the French consul at Damascus, exerted himself on behalf of the Christians, and through his intervention, the seraskier of the army of Arabia promised assistance to villagers, and ordered the troops forthwith to give up all the articles taken from the convents. The village Maloula is inhabited principally by Christians; and the Turkish soldiers, exasperated with the resistance they made, pillaged some houses, carried off women, killed a Catholic monk, wounded another, and seriously wounded a schismatic Greek bishop, who died. The rebels completely sacked two convents, pretending that they contained powder, and that insurgents had taken refuge in them. M. de Val-deux, the French consul at Damascus, exerted himself on behalf of the Christians, and through his intervention, the seraskier of the army of Arabia promised assistance to villagers, and ordered the troops forthwith to give up all the articles taken from the convents. 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